

Table 2. Number, median days, incidence rate¹ and relative standard errors of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work² involving musculoskeletal disorders³ by selected parts of body, Hawaii 2001

Part of body		Number	Median days away from work	Incidence rate	Relative standard error
Total		3,593	7	100.5	4.4
1	Neck, Including Throat	79	6	2.2	17.4
10	Neck, except internal location of diseases or disorders	79	6	2.2	17.4
2	Trunk	2,582	7	72.3	4.6
20	Trunk, unspecified	--	--	--	--
21	Shoulder, including clavicle, scapula	405	5	11.3	8.3
22	Chest, including ribs, internal organs	61	8	1.7	19.6
220	Chest, except internal location of diseases or disorders	61	8	1.7	19.6
23	Back, including spine, spinal cord	1,963	8	54.9	4.9
230	Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	805	11	22.5	6.4
231	Lumbar region	1,053	6	29.5	5.9
232	Thoracic region	89	3	2.5	16.3
233	Sacral region	--	--	--	--
238	Multiple back regions	14	10	--	40.9
24	Abdomen	60	28	1.7	19.7
240	Abdomen, except internal location of diseases or disorders	--	--	--	--
241	Internal abdominal location, unspecified	54	29	1.5	20.9
245	Intestines, peritoneum	--	--	--	--
2450	Intestines, peritoneum, unspecified	--	--	--	--
25	Pelvic region	80	6	2.2	17.3
250	Pelvic region, unspecified	36	13	1.0	25.4
251	Hip(s)	--	--	--	--
253	Buttock(s)	--	--	--	--
254	Groin	38	3	1.1	24.8
28	Multiple trunk locations	11	1	--	45.0
3	Upper extremities	562	5	15.7	7.3
31	Arm(s)	139	14	3.9	13.3
310	Arm(s), unspecified	39	4	1.1	24.5
311	Upper arm(s)	42	40	1.2	23.5
312	Elbow(s)	55	7	1.5	20.7
313	Forearm(s)	--	--	--	--
32	Wrist(s)	272	5	7.6	9.8
33	Hand(s), except finger(s)	78	4	2.2	17.4
34	Finger(s), fingernail(s)	33	3	--	26.4
38	Multiple upper extremities locations	40	4	1.1	24.1
381	Hand(s) and finger(s)	--	--	--	--
382	Hand(s) and wrist(s)	--	--	--	--
389	Multiple upper extremities locations, n.e.c.	36	4	1.0	25.4
4	Lower extremities	240	13	6.7	10.4
41	Leg(s)	185	15	5.2	11.7
410	Leg(s), unspecified	22	19	--	32.2
411	Thigh(s)	--	--	--	--
412	Knee(s)	154	13	4.3	12.7
413	Lower leg(s)	--	--	--	--
42	Ankle(s)	36	6	1.0	25.3
43	Foot(feet), except toe(s)	7	47	--	58.0
430	Foot(feet), except toe(s), unspecified	--	--	--	--
432	Sole(s)	--	--	--	--
4323	Heel(s)	--	--	--	--
44	Toe(s), toenail(s)	--	--	--	--
48	Multiple lower extremities locations	9	113	--	50.4

Table 2. Number, median days, incidence rate¹ and relative standard errors of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work² involving musculoskeletal disorders³ by selected parts of body, Hawaii 2001

	Part of body	Number	Median days away from work	Incidence rate	Relative standard error
489	Multiple lower extremities locations, n.e.c.	9	113	--	50.4
8	Multiple Body Parts	129	21	3.6	13.7
9	Other Body Parts	--	--	--	--
99	Other body parts, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--
999	Other body parts, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--
9999	Nonclassifiable	--	--	--	--

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N / EH) \times 20,000,000$ where,

N = number of injuries and illnesses,

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Days away from work include those which result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

³ Includes cases where the nature of injury is: sprains, strains, tears; back pain, hurt back; soreness, pain, hurt, except back; carpal tunnel syndrome; hernia; or musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders and when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is: bodily reaction/bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting; overexertion; or repetition. Cases of Raynaud's phenomenon, tarsal tunnel syndrome, and herniated spinal discs are not included. Although these cases may be considered MSD's, the survey classifies these cases in categories that also include non-MSD cases.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, August 05, 2003